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POLLOCK FILE
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W.H. Pie Moore "Family"

POLLOCK GENEALOGY

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

OLIVER POLLOCK, ESQ.

Of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, United States Commercial Agent
At New Orleans And Havana, 1776-1784
With Genealogical Notes Of His Descendants.

Also Genealogical Sketches Of Other Pollock
Families Settled In Pennsylvania,

By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Member of the Southern,
the Pennsylvania, and various other
Historical and Scientific Societies

Editor's Note: This book is being reprinted herein in honor
of the 200th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence
of the United States of America. The Book is a "Rare Book"
and is located in the Special Collections of the Howard
Tilton Library at Tulane University.

OLIVER POLLOCK was one of the principal finan-
ciers of the American Revolution and liaison agent between
the Spanish Government in Louisiana and the Army of
George Washington.

THE POLLOCK FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Having been engaged for some years in perfecting
the genealogy of the HAYDEN family, which descended from
William Hayden of Windsor, Connecticut, 1630; and also
its collateral branches, with their history, I have thereby
become interested in two families of the name of POLLOCK.
One, that of the Hon. Thomas Pollock of North Carolina,
1740, which family had one common American ancestor with
myself in the Rev. John Warham, of Exeter, England; who
came to New England, 1630, and who was an ordained
clergyman of the Church of England, and who organized the
first Presbyterian church in America. The other, that of my
distinguished kinsman, Hon. Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle,
Pennsylvania, 1740, and of Revolutionary fame, all of whose
descendants now living are my blood relations. This is my
apology for having undertaken the work of gathering the
following data of the Pennsylvania Pollocks when it might
have been performed more perfectly by some one of the name.

The Pennsylvania Pollocks are all of Scotch-Irish
descent, and are supposed to have had but one origin in
"Petrus, son of Fulbert, who succeeded his father and assumed
as a surname the name of his hereditary lands of Pollok in
Renfrewshire. He lived in the reign of Malcolm IV, who
d. 1695, and was a man of great eminence in his time and
a benefactor of the monastery of Paisley. This donation was
confirmed by Jociline, Bishop of Glasgow, who d. in 1199.
Besides his estates in Renfrewshire, he held the barony of
Roths in the county of Aberdeen, which he gave to his
daughter, Mauricle de Pollok, who m. Sir Norman Lesley
and was ancestor of the Earls of Rothses." (Burke.) Although
the arms differ, the crests of the Scotch and Irish Pollocks
are the same: "A boar passant, or and vert, transfixed with
a dart, proper."

The North Carolina Pollocks were intimately con-
nected with Aaron Burr. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D.,
the son of the great Jonathan the Divine of New England,
and the great grandson of Rev. John Warham, had eleven
children:

- i. Sarah, b. August 25, 1728; m. Elihu Parsons of
Massachusetts.
- ii. Jerusha, b. April 26, 1780; d. February 14, 1747.
- iii. Esther, b. February 13, 1732; m. Rev. Aaron
Burr, President of Princeton College;
father of Aaron Burr, Vice President of
U. S.
- iv. Mary, b. April 7, 1734; m. Timothy Dwight of
Massachusetts.
- v. Lucy, b. August 31, 1736; m. Jahaleel Wood-
bridge of Massachusetts.
- vi. Hon. Timothy, b. July 25, 1738; m. Rhoda
Ogden, of New Jersey.
- vii. Susanna, b. June 20, 1740; m. Eleazer Porter of
Massachusetts.
- viii. Eunice, b. May 9, 1743; m. 1st. Thomas
Pollock of Newbern, North Carolina;
2d. Robert Hunt of New Jersey.
- ix. Rev. Jonathan, b. May 26, 1745; m. 1st. Mary
Porter; 2d. Mercy Sabin.
- x. Elizabeth, b. May 6, 1747; d. January 1, 1762.
- xi. Hon. Pierpont, b. April 8, 1750; m. Frances
Ogden of New Jersey.

GEORGE POLLOCK, son of Thomas Pollock and
Eunice Edwards, was an intimate friend of Aaron Burr, his
first cousin. He lived in Philadelphia at 172 Chestnut
Street, near Sixth, from 1800 to 1806. Burr was his guest
when he visited Philadelphia. (See life of Blennerhussset.)
Whence Thomas Pollock of North Carolina emigrated is not
known. It is however certainly known that four men of the
name of Pollock were among the early settlers of Cumber-
land county, Pennsylvania.

1. JAMES POLLOCK, of East Pennsboro.
2. OLIVER POLLOCK, of Carlisle, brother of
James (1.)
3. JAMES POLLOCK, of Hopewell township, whose
will, dated May 25, 1773, mentions six children, viz:

- i. John.
- ii. Jean, m. Mr. Hinchman.
- iii. Martha, m. Mr. Dobson.
- iv. James.
- v. William.
- vi. Robert.

4. JOHN POLLOCK, of Carlisle, of whom here-
after.

The descendants of James and Oliver Pollock, of
Carlisle, Pa., comprising family names of Alger, Bradford,
Briggs, Dougherty, Dady, Foley, Gibson, Morrison, McKay,
O'Brien, Pharis, Penniman, and Robinson, are herewith
given:

JAMES and OLIVER POLLOCK, brothers, emigrated
from Ireland to America, and located at or near Carlisle,
Pa., before 1760. The private papers, miniatures, coat of
arms of Oliver Pollock, including all his official documents,
commissions from, and correspondence with the Continental
Congress, &c., were destroyed during the Civil War —
partly at Vicksburg, Miss., and partly by the U. S. gunboat
Essex, when it shelled Bayou Sara, La., in 1863. Family
tradition, and the fact that Oliver was a charter member of
the Hibernian Society, of Philadelphia, and in 1783, a
member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of the same city,

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give assurance that these brothers were born in and emigrated from Ireland. But from what section of Ireland, and of what family descent is not known.

1. JAMES POLLOCK settled in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland co., Pa. He m. ANN LOWRY. In October, 1774, he was commissioned coroner for Cumberland county, to succeed Samuel Laird; was re-appointed to the same office October 9, 1775; and in 1776 appointed one of the commissioners for that county. Dr. Wing, in his "History of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle," mentions him as one of the original incorporators of that church in 1775, at which time the names of "James and John Pollock" appear as members thereof. These were doubtless father and son. In 1784, John alone appears in the incomplete list which Dr. Wing gives. James Pollock d. September 1, 1800, at Carlisle, and his will* was probated on the second of November, following. His widow doubtless survived him some years, as a Nancy Pollock resided at Carlisle in 1809. Oliver Pollock administered on his estate.

"I give and devise my tract of land situate on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near the Great Island, in Northumberland Co, to Jarell Pollock, Mary Pollock, & Lusetta Pollock, my brother Oliver Pollock's children, to them & their heirs & assigns forever.

"I give and bequeath my tract of land situate in Nitiny Valley, Northumberland Co., also my houses & lots in & near Carlisle to the said Jarell, Mary & Lusetta Pollock, to them their heirs & assigns forever.

"I give & bequeath my tract of land situate in Bedford County to Galvez Pollock, son of said Oliver Pollock, to his heirs & assigns forever. And I make & ordain my loving friends Charles McClure & Andrew Galbreath, executors of this my last will & testament, in trust for the intent & purposes in this my last will and testament contained."

This will is duly signed and sealed by James Pollock and witnessed by Jonathan Hoge, John Hulings and Francis Silver, and was probated Nov. 2, 1800.

He seems also to have been a man of large estates. In the Carlisle Gazette of Feb. 26, 1808, Oliver Pollock offers for sale "The following valuable property being part of the estate of James Pollock dec'd late of the borough of Carlisle, & part of the estate of the subscriber:

"1. Tract limestone land in Nittany Valley, Centre Co., head of Cedar Springs, 400 acres, 4 in meadow, 20 easily made so, 80 cleared, & rest in white & black oak & hickory. Log House & kitchen, & Log barn. 16 miles from Bellefonte.

*This will, as recorded in the Register's office at Carlisle, is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen.

"I, James Pollock, of the township of East Pennsborough, in the county of Cumberland, being weak in body, but of sound memory, blessed be God, do this 26th of Sept., 1799, make and publish this, my last will & testament, in manner following, that is to say: "

"First I give & bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Ann Pollock all the rents, issues & profits of all my real & landed estate, during her natural life, & also all my personal estate after my just debts are paid out of the said personal Estate — the negro wench Venus not to serve more than ten years.

"2. 2,300 acres in West Branch Susquehanna river, Clearfield Co., called Locust Bottom & adjoining the County town, exceeded by none in that part for fertility & other advantages.

"3. Two lots, with improvements, on Main St., Carlisle, opposite Robt Graydon, Esq's tavern; 1 a corner lot with tavern house — back building, Barn Stables &c.

"4. 1 tract on Pine Creek, Lycoming Co. 400 acres.

"5. 1 tract, undivided 1/2 of 297 acres, on road from Frankstown to Clearfield Creek, formerly Bedford Co., now Clearfield (148 1/2 acres.)

"6. 1 tract on Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co., 260 acres, well improved & tenanted.

Also sundry tracts of valuable Cotton lands on the Mississippi river between Natchez & Ibbeville. Perfect titles free from encumbrances.

"Apply to Col Saml Postlethwaite, Genl Wm Alexander, Thomas Duncan Esq, Carlisle; Wm Swangy, Esq., or Oliver Pollock, Balt^e, Md."

He also owned large tracts of land in Kentucky — several thousand acres on the Kanawha river, in Virginia and elsewhere.

He certainly had two sons, and possibly four. Mr. N. E. Robinson wrote me that "a Hamilton Pollock, nephew of my grandfather, Oliver Pollock, lived once at Tunica, Louisiana." It is not certainly known whether he had any other children than the following:

i. Thomas Pollock, whom Oliver Pollock mentions in a letter to the President of the United States Congress, dated New Orleans, September 18, 1782, thus: "I despatched my nephew, Thomas Pollock with fifteen volunteers, and Captain La Fitte with twenty six armed men, to Captain Willing's assistance." Nothing more is known of this Thomas.

ii. John Pollock, who must have been born before 1756, and who possibly emigrated with his father. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1776 by his father to draw £ 600 from the Committee of Safety for the use of the Commissioners of Cumberland county. This is the John mentioned in N. & Q., ii. March 5, 1881. His will,* which contains all that is

*"I, John Pollock of the borough of Carlisle & County of Cumberland & State of Pennsylvania, being old & infirm, but of sound & disposing mind & memory, do make, ordain & constitute this to be my last will & testament in manner & form following, viz: "First I allow all my just debts and funeral expenses to be paid.

"Item, I will & bequeath all my estate, real & personal & mixed to my beloved wife Grace, with full power & authority to grant, bargain & sell, release & confirm the whole or any part thereof in fee simple to any purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns forever, in order for her maintenance & support. And at her death I allow & order the residue of my said estate in case any shall be left to descend to my eldest grandsons John Pollock Morrisson, & Lucas Morrisson, sons of Hanse Morrisson who is intermarried with my daughter Margaret.

And lastly I make and ordain my beloved wife Grace to be sole executrix of this my last will & testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the seventh day of January 1807."

This will is duly signed and sealed by "John Pollock," witnessed by George Loque and James Mitchell and probated March 18, 1807.

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known of his family, is recorded at Carlisle. From this will it appears that JOHN POLLOCK m. GRACE _____, and had one daughter Margaret who m. Hanse Morrisson, and had in 1807, two sons, (i) John Pollock Morrisson and (ii) Lucas Morrisson. Hanse Morrisson was of Pittsburgh and m. Margaret Pollock, (or Peggy, as the Pennsylvania Archives have it,) November 12, 1795. Hanse Morrisson is not a common name, and it is very probable that it was he who is mentioned in Col. Claiborne's "History of Mississippi," (Vol. i, p. 320, 1881,) as having been, August 12, 1813, a captain in General F. L. Claiborne's brigade of Mississippi and Louisiana Territory Volunteers. John Pollock d. February 18, 1807, at Carlisle, probably over 60 years of age, as he calls himself in his will "old and infirm." Among the advertized letters in the Carlisle Gazette of December 12, 1787, is one addressed to "John Pollock, care of James Pollock."

iii. Hamilton Pollock, who lived in Tunica village, Louisiana, in 1804, on the property of his cousin Lucetta, and who, it is supposed died there, whether married or not is not known. N. E. Robinson says he was Oliver Pollock's nephew and agent at Tunica, and received 500 acres of land there for his services. In 1787-8 he was in Carlisle, possibly resident there then, as in the Carlisle Gazette of December 12, 1787, among the list of letters occurs one for "Hamilton Pollock, care of James Pollock." So also September 20, 1788. He was possibly named from Hon. James Hamilton of Carlisle, the intimate friend and legal counsel of Oliver Pollock. He is also named in the will of Lucetta A. Pollock.

II. OLIVER POLLOCK was b. in Ireland about 1737; and emigrated to Carlisle, Pa., it is supposed, about 1760. According to his own testimony, found in his affidavit in the trial of Gen. Wilkinson (Mem. vol. ii, app 1.,) he removed in 1762-3 to Havana, Cuba, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in connection with an eminent house in that city. It is reasonable to suppose that at this time he was at least twenty-five years of age, and hence was born about 1737. At Havana he at once applied himself to the study of the Spanish language, in which he soon became proficient. Whether he was at this time a Roman Catholic, or whether his having been so subsequently, the result of his marriage, is not known. However, he became acquainted, soon after his arrival at Havana, with Father Butler, the President of the Jesuit College. Through his influence he was brought into close and intimate relations with Don Alexander O'Reilly, the Governor General of Cuba, whose friendship he retained through life.

In 1762 France had ceded her Louisiana territory to the King of Spain. Thither the thoughts of Pollock were early turned, and before 1768 he had removed to the town of New Orleans, then a place of 3,000 souls, but offering a fine opening for mercantile transactions, had purchased property and settled permanently. He soon established a high reputation in business circles, making frequent voyages to the cities on the Atlantic coast of America, and even establishing a trade with Spain and France. In 1769 he went to Baltimore, Md., purchased and fitted out a brig, which he named the Royal Charlotte, loaded her with flour and set sail for New Orleans. Meanwhile O'Reilly had been appointed by the King of Spain to be Captain General

and Governor of the Province of Louisiana, with directions to take immediate possession of that country, then in a state of insurrection. On the 17th of August, 1769, O'Reilly arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 troops. The population of the town being then doubled, food became scarce, the provisions O'Reilly had ordered to be forwarded failed to arrive, and a famine was imminent. At this important juncture Pollock arrived with his load of breadstuff at New Orleans. The last barrel sold, had, on that day, brought thirty dollars. With that generosity which afterwards marked his relations with the Colonies, Pollock at once placed his entire cargo of flour at the disposal of the Governor, requesting O'Reilly to fix the price. This the Governor refused to do. Pollock thus tells the rest of the incident himself: "I then said that as the King had 3,000 troops there, and the inhabitants were in distress for flour, I did not mean to take advantage of that distress, and I offered my flour at fifteen dollars or thereabouts per barrel, which he readily agreed to, and observed that he would make a note of it to the King, his master, and that I should have a free trade there so long as I lived, and I did enjoy that privilege so long as I stayed in the country." Thus he laid the foundation of his large fortune, which he subsequently placed at the disposal of the Colonies.

In 1775, when the conflict between the Colonies and the mother country began, among the many merchants from the former residing in New Orleans, Pollock was the most prominent and energetic. His sympathies were at once enlisted in favor of the Revolution, and his services rendered secretly and effectively. On the 10th of July, 1776, Don Bernardo de Galvez, then Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana, was appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana, succeeding Governor Unzaga, February 1, 1777. He was a young man of talent, energy, and character, the son of the then Viceroy of Mexico, and the nephew of the Spanish Secretary of State. Pollock was introduced to Don Galvez by Gen'l Unzaga with the assurance that "if the Court of Spain was going to take part with Great Britain, Oliver Pollock should not remain in the country twenty-four hours, but if the reverse, that they were going to take part with France, Oliver Pollock, was the only man that he could confide in in the colony" — meaning as an English or American merchant.

Pollock and Galvez became very intimate and warm friends, the former naming his son Galvez in honor of the Governor. In the expeditions which Galvez commanded against the British possessions during the war between Spain and England, Pollock accompanied him in the capacity of an aid-de-camp, doing personal service, and largely aiding the armies of Spain. In 1778 the British authorities at Pensacola fitted out a sloop of war, named the West Florida, to cruise on and command Lake Pontchartrain. Pollock persuaded Gov. Galvez to furnish a small Spanish armed schooner, for the purpose of capturing the West Florida. Pollock placed in charge of the schooner Captain William Pickles, a gallant and judicious officer, who, with his much smaller armament, attacked and captured the British vessel and thus ended the British command of the lake and the canal leading to New Orleans. In 1779 Pollock fitted out the West Florida as a vessel of war, under American colors. Among the many difficulties attending this venture in the territory of a foreign power, was the procuring of arms and

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munitions of war. The West Florida was already fully equipped with arms by the British, but gun powder was one of the materials which could not be so readily had. However, Pollock succeeded in purchasing five hundred pounds of powder for his own use from the King's stores, paying "four hundred and fifty Spanish milled dollars" for it. Thus thoroughly prepared for her cruise, the West Florida was sent to the gulf to aid Don Galvez in his expedition against Mobile and Pensacola.*

*The following letter from Pollock to Captain Pickles will show with what energy he prosecuted the interests of the Colonies:

"NEW ORLEANS, 20th January, 1780.

"DEAR SIR: You are now appointed commander of the sloop West Florida, belonging to the United States of America, all ready dispatched with a sufficiency of provisions on board for sixty days, for your crew, consisting of 58 men, as you will see by the enclosed account. In consequence you will make all possible dispatch with the said vessel & crew under your command for Ship Island, where I expect you will meet with Governor Galvez's fleet, for which you have herewith enclosed the signals agreed upon betwixt him & you, at which place you will join him, & proceed against Mobile & Pensacola, & give all the assistance in your power to Governor Galvez, & the commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet, for the reducing of those places, for the space of twenty days, or longer, if necessary, as requested by the commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet; after which should you be in want of provisions, you will deliver my letter to Don Bazilio Xemenez, or the commissary general of the Spanish fleet, or any who will furnish you with what you may think necessary for your voyage, & then you will proceed to Havana, & there deliver my letter to Monsieur Geronimo Zacheapella who I expect will ship a cargo of tafia & sugar on board your vessel, to the amount of two or three thousand dollars, for the account of the United States, which you will receive on board & proceed immediately for the port of Philadelphia, or any other port on the continent you may think most safe from the enemy. For your government on that point you must procure the best intelligence possible at Havana, & proceed accordingly.

"And should it so happen that Mr. Geronimo is not there, or cannot supply you with the above cargo and the necessities for you (sic) vessel, in that case you must apply to His Excellency Governor Navarro, or any other person you can procure it from, for which you will draw on the Honorable the Congress, and if that should not take, you may draw on me, at as large a sight as you can, and I will do honour to your drafts; but as you know my situation of this you must be as tender as possible, particularly if you find there have been no vessels with flour from the continent touching at Havana for this place.

"Should you succeed in taking any vessels from the enemy, that will suit you better for the voyage than the sloop, either at Mobile or Pensacola, or on the way, you will dispose of said sloop to the best advantage and ship your men aboard the captured vessel, and proceed with your voyage in her as already directed, and keep a journal of the expedition and siege against Pensacola, which you will lay before Congress, with my letter to them, on your arrival there.

The West Florida proceeded on her voyage, and reaching Mobile, reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish fleet. From him he received a supply of provisions and awaited the action of the fleet. A very severe storm arising and scattering the Spanish vessels, and rendering impossible the immediate capture of Mobile, the West Florida proceeded to Havana. There rejoining the fleet, she returned in March to Mobile, rendering such service as was needed in the capture of that place. The she sailed for Philadelphia and reaching there safely her military stores were immediately applied by the naval agent at that time, in fitting out a vessel to carry Mr. Laurens, the United States ambassador, to Holland. Captain Pickles was subsequently killed in an affray at Philadelphia, and his murderer hung.

Pollock's reputation as a financier and zealous patriot had become so well known in Philadelphia before the breaking out of hostilities (sic) between the Colonies and Great Britain, that when the Congress decided to appoint an agent at New Orleans (sic) he was the first choice. On the 12th of June, 1777, the Secret Committee of the United States, among whom were Franklin, Morris and Lee, appointed him Commercial Agent of the United States at New Orleans; at the same time directing him to ship at once to Philadelphia \$50,000 worth of goods, blankets, etc., for the army. He also became very much interested in the efforts of Virginia to take possession of the Illinois country. When, in 1778, General George Rogers Clarke was despatched by Governor Jefferson with a small force to reduce the English posts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, Pollock had already forwarded to Fort Pitt by Colonel Gibson, a large quantity of gun powder obtained from the King's stores, part of which furnished Clarke with his ammunition.

In January, 1778, after Don Galvez had publicly recognized Pollock's official character as United States agent, the Governor of Virginia ordered Pollock to draw bills on France for \$65,000 to aid Clarke. In order to meet these drafts, Virginia had proposed disposing of large quantities of tobacco stored in various localities in the eastern counties. But this tobacco the traitor Arnold destroyed during his raid into Virginia. The State being thus made powerless at the time to meet her engagement Pollock, the bills were returned to him protested, and he

"Your experience and good judgment must govern you entirely respecting your attacking any of the enemy ships or vessels. Not in the least doubting your care and zeal for the lives of your good officers and men, and the property of the United States, I conclude, wishing you success, and a safe and happy passage.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"OLIVER POLLOCK.

"To Captain William Pickles.

"Postscript: Should anything turn up in your passage that may appear to you more advantageous than touching at Havana, you have liberty to proceed direct from Mobile to the continent."

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creditors seized his property. During this year he had also borrowed from the royal treasury, through Galvez, \$70,000 in specie, which was expended for the furtherance of Clarke's campaign, and the defense of the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontiers. For this amount he gave his own individual bond.

During the time of his appointment as U. S. agent, from 1777 to 1783 he made advances to the government of Virginia and also to the United States, on the basis of his own credit of over three hundred thousand dollars in specie. His private fortune was, for those days, great. He was supported by some of the first mercantile houses of Europe, as well as the south, and the wealth of many Spanish officers, his friends, was at his disposal. "But at that era the bond of America was comparatively of straw, her exchequer was of paper, but her promise was gold." How it resulted with Pollock, as her agent, is easily anticipated.

The Secret Committee of the United States, in Philadelphia, embarrassed him very seriously by failing to respond to his drafts. By their directions he made extensive purchases — borrowed and forwarded to Willing & Morris large sums of money, and pledged his own property for the amount. The Committee expressly stipulated that he should draw on them in favor of whom he pleased, with assurances that his drafts should be paid. They also pledged him that cargoes of flour should be shipped to him in the several vessels he employed, and that other remittances should be made for future purchases. These promises they failed to make good. In reply to his appeal for remittances they wrote him July 19, 1779, recognizing his claims, his sacrifices, and his faithfulness to duty, but lamenting their inability to fulfil their pledges. Virginia was largely in the same situation. In 1780 she sent him a draft for a large amount, but it was at the time only as so much blank paper. In the Calendar of Virginia State Papers occurs a letter from Pollock to John Todd, County Lieut. of Illinois, acknowledging receipt of his without date, by the hands of Mons. Penault, May 4, 1780, New Orleans. "By this he had received a bill on France for £60,814 5/8 for his advances to Virginia, but is unable to negotiate it at that place, on account of the great scarcity of specie, which would continue until a supply could be had from Havana. This gives him great concern, because it prevents his using the bills of Genl Clarke and other officers, and therefore from procuring the supplies of clothing so much needed by them. Gov. Galvez had captured Mobile, and is besieging Pensacola; had been created a Field Marshal; should he be successful at Pensacola and return to New Orleans, he should exert himself to make use of him."

By postscript of the 26th he "regrets to say Governor G. has returned to New Orleans; not having been supported in time by the expected fleet from Havana, had abandoned the siege of Pensacola. He has made application to Galvez for pecuniary assistance, but without success, as that officer required all his funds for his own purposes; had managed, however, to negotiate Clarke and Montgomery's bills and earnestly begs those officers will be as frugal as possible with the purchases made." On page 424, same volume, is a lengthy letter from Colonel Montgomery to Governor Jefferson testifying to Pollock's self-sacrificing zeal and liberality and the great importance he has been

to the interests of the country in the west. But promises and good words do not pay debts. That which would have crushed most men only stimulated Pollock to greater exertions to sustain his own credit. Leaving a respectable American citizen, named Patterson, in his place as a hostage, he parted from his family in 1781 and went to Richmond and Philadelphia. Appealing to Congress; then in session, and to the Assembly of Virginia, he was met with irritating delays and failures. Meanwhile, May 20, 1783, Congress appointed him United States agent at the Havanas; whither also Galvez had been transferred, having been succeeded by Miro as Governor of Louisiana. Leaving his claims before Congress in the hands of an attorney, he at once embarked for the Havanas. Here new dangers assailed him. Galvez, although transferred to Havana, had not yet arrived. Unzaga was still in command. The bills of credit drawn from Virginia were sent to Havana for collection. Meanwhile Virginia had ceded the Illinois country to the United States, who had also assumed all the costs of Clarke's campaign. In May, 1784, one year from the date of his appointment as United States agent at Havana, a non-commissioned officer of the Spanish army, and two soldiers with arms and fixed bayonets entered his dwelling. His property, house, carriage, mules, negroes and even the money due him, some \$10,000 in the hands of the several bakers of the city who had purchased flour, were seized by the command of Unzaga, himself placed under arrest, and all correspondence between him and the United States prohibited. In August of the same year, he took leave of his family at Havana, and embarked them in the ship *Favourite*, Captain Vallance, owned by General Stewart, and sent them to Philadelphia, borrowing \$3,000 for that purpose from a United States merchant at Havana named Thomas Plunket. He himself remained in close custody for eighteen months, until Galvez arrived. Through his influence he was released, after executing a bond to pay to Señor Commissario Ordena Don Diego Gardoqui, the Spanish minister to the United States, immediately on his arrival in that country the sums owing to the Royal Treasury, amounting in all to \$151,696. Galvez, however, did not allow him to depart without other evidences of his friendship and he furnished him with the following testimonial:

"Don Bernardo DeGalvez, Knight of the Royal and distinguished order of Charles III, Commander of Bolanos in the order of Calatrava, Lieutenant General of the Royal Armies, Inspector General of the Troops in America, Governor and Captain General of the Provinces of Louisiana and the two Floridas, and also Governor and Captain General pro tempore of the Island of Cuba, and city of St. Christoval de la Havanna, Judge Protector of His Majesty's tobacco revenue, of the Packets and couriers of the Royal Company, &c., &c., &c."

"I certify that Oliver Pollock, Esquire, agent of the commerce of the United States, has resided in this capacity in the province of Louisiana while I was governor-general of the same, and that he acted in favor of the soldiers and citizens of his own nation with all the zeal and love which becomes a true patriot, supplying them with provisions, and assisting them whenever they wanted it, with his own credit and with ready money, the Congress bills not being current here; in all which he neither spared pains nor trouble to obtain the end he proposed to himself or to give every assistance in his power. He solicited loans in the name of the

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United States, and obtained \$79,087, which are yet owing and unpaid. That in the expedition I made against the forts of his Britannic majesty, on the Mississippi, he attended me in person until the surrender.

"In witness whereof, and to serve him as of right it ought, I have granted him this present certificate at the Havanna the 1st day of May, 1785.

"EL CONDE DE GALVEZ."

On his arrival at Philadelphia, Pollock at once appeared before Congress then in session. Here he was met with the slanderous charge that he was endeavoring to make enormous profits by his claim; that the demand he made to cover the bills which he had drawn on Spain was for specie, whereas the money had been disbursed in paper money. To a sensitive nature this return for the unflagging zeal and vast sacrifices he had made was galling beyond measure. But consciousness of rectitude in all his transactions as agent sustained him, and gave fresh vigor to his purpose. He fortunately learned that General Clarke was in New York. He readily found him, and obtained the following certificate, which silenced his slanderers and procured his immediate relief:

"These are to certify, to all whom it may concern, that all the bills I drew, when I commanded the Virginia troops in the Illinois country, upon Mr. Oliver Pollock, agent for the United States at New Orleans, were considered by me to be for specie, as the respective bills expressed in dollars; and that the service Mr. Pollock rendered upon all occasions in paying these bills I considered at the same time, and now, to be one of the happy circumstances that enabled me to keep possession of that country.

"Given under my hand this day at New York, the 2d July, 1785.

"GEORGE CLARKE."

On the 18th of December, 1785, Congress awarded Mr. Pollock over \$90,000, with interest, to cover the claims for which he had been arrested, and for which his hostage remained in New Orleans. But the money was not in the Treasury, and the award of Congress was not paid until 1791. Meanwhile Pollock's energies were not dormant. He resolved to return to New Orleans and relieve his hostage. Fitting out a vessel in Philadelphia, and loading it with flour, he sailed to Martinique, where he disposed of his cargo and laid in another. Then he sailed to New Orleans, where he remained eighteen months. Engaging once more in mercantile pursuits, his diligence and good fortune soon enable him to pay, in 1790, all the claims of Galvez and others, and once more a free man he turned his face towards Philadelphia. On the 13th of April, 1792, he received from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury warrant No. 1,684, for \$108,605. This was not, however, payment in full of all demands, for the United States still owes the heirs of Mr. Pollock, on the claim thus partially paid, the sum, including simple interest, of over \$100,000.

In 1787 and 1788, the political agitation in the Territory of Kentucky over its proposed separation from Virginia was very great. A portion of the population were eager to make the Territory independent of the Congress, and to open negotiations with the Spanish Government for the privilege of navigating the Mississippi river, rather than to

obtain this through the Congress. Out of this grew the famous Spanish plot of which General Wilkinson was supposed to have been the head. In a letter to the Spanish Government, under date of November 3, 1788, Miro says: "Oliver Pollock, a citizen of Philadelphia, who arrived here three days ago in a vessel from Martinique, has declared to me that Brown,* a member of Congress, who is a man of property in Kentucky, told him in confidence that in the debates of that body on the question of the independence of that Territory, he saw clearly that the intention of his colleagues was that Kentucky should remain under the jurisdiction of Congress, like the country of Illinois, and that a governor should be appointed by them for that province as for the other; but that as this was opposed to the welfare of the inhabitants of Kentucky, he was determined to return home, which he did before Pollock's departure from Philadelphia; and on his arrival to call for a general assembly of his fellow-citizens, in order to proceed immediately to declare themselves independent, and to propose to Spain the opening of a commercial intercourse with reciprocal advantages, and that to accomplish this object he would send Pollock the necessary documents to be laid before me and to be forwarded to your excellency. . . . I acted towards Pollock with a good deal of caution, and answered him as one to whom had been communicated some new and unlooked for information, giving him to understand that I could not pledge to him my support before seeing the documents which he expected, &c." (Gayarré, 222.)

What the purpose of Pollock was in communicating thus with Miro can only be conjectured. Gayarré writes me that "I do not remember in the numerous documents which I had to examine anything that connected Oliver Pollock with a participation in Wilkinson's conspiracy." His unswerving devotion to the United States, so continually manifested, forbids the suspicion that his motives were not thoroughly loyal to his allegiance; and whatever Miro may have suspected from the tenor of Pollock's conversation at the time noted, his esteem for Pollock was in no wise lessened by a more intimate knowledge of him.

In 1791 when he departed from New Orleans to return to Philadelphia, he bore the following flattering letter from the Governor to Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia:

"SIR: The bearer of this letter, Oliver Pollock, Esquire, had the honor of acting as public agent at this place, during a considerable part of the late war, on the part of the United States and also for the State of Virginia. Mr. Pollock, in the execution of the orders he received from these States, contracted very considerable debts in this place, which he was unable wholly to discharge; although he disposed of all his estate, real and personal, in this country, at a great disadvantage, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements with his creditors in this province.

*John Brown, b. Rockbridge, Va., 1757, removed to the western part of the State, subsequently Kentucky. Elected to Congress 1787 to 1793. From 1793 to 1805 he represented Kentucky in the United States Senate, and was president pro tem. of the Eighth Congress. A warm and personal friend and supporter of President Jefferson. He d. at Frankfort, August 28, 1837.

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"Mr. Pollock has since his arrival here very honorably and to the entire satisfaction of his creditors in this province, discharged all his remaining debts here, to a considerable amount; which he owed on account of the United States, and the State of Virginia. The just integrity evinced by this gentleman in the faithful discharge of his engagements entered into for the service of his country, strongly interests me in his favor, and induces me to pray you will have the goodness to take him under excellency's protection; and that you will be pleased to give him your aid in obtaining as speedy a reimbursement as may be for the monies now due to him from the United States, and from the State of Virginia, which I shall esteem as a personal favor conferred upon myself.

"I pray God to take you into his holy keeping.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
"ESTEVAN MIRO."

In 1791 or 1792, Pollock returned to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the property now known as Silver's Spring. Here his wife died and was buried and here his son James was killed. In 1797 Pollock became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by General John Andre' Hanna of Dauphin county. In 1804 he was again an aspirant for Congressional honors in the Congressional district composed of Cumberland, Dauphin, Mifflin, and Huntingdon counties. He and David Burd of Huntingdon were against General Hanna of Dauphin, and Robert Whitehill of Cumberland. Pollock and Whitehill being both from the same county, neither were elected, the vote being as follows: Pollock, 1,700; Whitehill, 1,514; Burd, 3,245; Hanna, 2,931. The vote of Cumberland county was as follows, showing Pollock's popularity: Pollock, 1,367; Whitehill, 614; Burd, 1,168; Hanna, 462.

In 1806 he was again nominated, but withdrew in favor of Whitehill on the score of friendship, and to avoid a similar vote and non-election of either candidate.

He is recorded in Philadelphia as having taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1786, as "Oliver Pollock, of this city, gent., arrived here from Havana near two years." In 1783 he became a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in Philadelphia, and so became one of the original members of the Hibernian Society in 1791.

He was twice married. First in New Orleans or in Havana about 1765, to MARGARET O'BRIEN, b. Ireland, 1746, and descended by both parents from O'Brien, of Clare, and Kennedy, of Ormond. She was the mother of all his children. She d. Carlisle, Pa., January 10, 1799.* He was m. 2d, November 2, 1805, by the Rt. Rev. John Carroll, D. D., at Baltimore, Maryland, to MRS. WINIFRED DEADY, widow of Daniel Deady, of Baltimore.

*In Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette for Wednesday, January 23, 1799, we find the following tribute to her memory:

"On the 10th inst. departed this life, Mrs. Margaret Pollock, a lady of distinguished birth and family, wife of Oliver Pollock, Esq., aged 52 years, and on the 13th her remains were deposited near the present residence of the family at Silver's Springs. She has left a husband and seven children, who lament in her a loss most dear.

This marriage was neither a suitable nor a happy one. He moved to Baltimore in 1806, and she d. there of billious fever November 17, 1814, aged sixty years, and was buried in the old Cathedral cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

At her death Pollock moved to the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Robinson, at Pinckneyville, Mississippi, where he died at a very great age, December 17, 1823. In his later years Mr. P. had become so embarrassed by his financial failures that May 30, 1800, he dates one letter from the debtors' prison, Philadelphia.

His New Orleans residence still stands, built of cypress wood, in what was formerly a whole square of ground, ornamented by some very fine old mulberry trees. It is well-preserved, old fashioned, with wide, low roofs, but spacious rooms and galleries.

By his first marriage he had issue:

3. i. Procopia J.
4. ii. Jaret or Jared; m. Mary Briggs.
5. iii. Mary Serena; b. 1777; m. Samuel Robinson, M. D.
iv. Oliver; living 1802.
v. Christiana; living 1802.
vi. Galvez; living 1802.
6. vii. James
7. viii. Lucetta Adelaide; b. 1783.

"Memory will long sustain a cause for tears, and each feeling breast acquainted with the real character of our deceased friend, will long most fondly dwell on the many excellent traits of goodness that illumined those days she passed on earth.

"In her we saw the faithful, the tender, the affectionate wife — a parent most fond, indulgent, and kind — a friend, cautious, just, sincere, and warm — a Christian, engagingly pious, benevolent, and liberal. She sought the tear of misery and relieved it — her soul melted at the misfortunes of others and made them her own — her mind was great and happy; and she was blessed with a memory both fertile and pleasingly useful to rear the tender thoughts of youth, with a talent peculiarly her own. Endowed with a well cultivated mind, and an excellent understanding, her conversation was ever engagingly instructive and desirable. During her long confinement, she discovered much of that true courage which consists in knowing how to bear with misfortune; she never was heard to complain of the Divine will that was about to tear her from the fond embraces of her dearest connections; but with a firmness of mind, which alone proceeds from a conscious rectitude, her soul obeyed the awful mandate, and departed in a smile, amid the supplicating prayers of her weeping disconsolate family.

"Such the Saviour, to his arms receives,
And fullest blessings of his kingdom gives;
Such, the baunt'ous God of Nature owns
For such his Son gave up his dying groans.

"Friendly Angels for her guidance given
Point her way to yonder blooming heaven;
For purest bliss and one eternal day,
Her pious soul hath left its native clay.

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III. PROCOPIO J. POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans; was educated in Europe. His miniature, which was lost, stolen, or destroyed in 1863, was painted in Bordeaux, representing him in a scarlet uniform. In the only letter written by him, in the possession of the present writer, he signed his name as above. About 1800 he removed to Oporto Rico, and engaged in the coffee culture. He became very wealthy; but nothing more can be learned of him. He is said once to have lived in St. Petersburg, Russia.

IV. JARED POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans; m. at Carlisle, Pa., February 13, 1800, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., MARY BRIGGS, dau. of David Briggs, Esquire, of Silver's Spring settlement, and shortly after removed to Centre county, where all trace of him is lost. This marriage was not approved of by Oliver Pollock, as his letters indicate.

V. MARY SERENA POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans in 1777. She was m. July 9, 1797, by Rev. N. Snowden, at Silver's Spring, to DR. SAMUEL ROBINSON, then a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, and oldest son of Daniel and Rachel (Nixon) Robinson of Dover, Delaware. He was descended on the father's side from John Robinson, Dover, Delaware, 1680, in the fourth generation, thus: Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹. And on his mother's side from Nicholas Nixon of Dover, Delaware, 1680, in the fourth generation, thus: Samuel⁴, Rachel³, Thomas², Nicholas¹. He was one of fourteen children, ten of whom matured, their ages averaging seventy-nine. One sister, Maria Antoinette Robinson, m. Horace H. Hayden, M.D., of Baltimore, Maryland, seventh from William Hayden of Connecticut, 1630, and one brother, Thomas Robinson, m. successively his two cousins, the niece and the daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, first president of Delaware and a member of the Continental Congress.

Dr. Samuel Robinson was b. Philadelphia, where his father was engaged in the shipping business, January 7, 1764; baptised in Christ Church, by Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. Studied medicine under Benjamin Rush, LL.D., of Philadelphia, and practiced (sic) his profession at Baltimore, Md., and Hanover and Carlisle, Pa. In 1808 he removed to Pinckneyville, Wilkinson county, Miss., where he lived until his death, December 9, 1846. He was skillful and eminently successful in his profession and greatly esteemed as a man. Mrs. R. d. at same place Sunday, ——— 21, 1847. They had issue:

- i. Oliver Pollock, b. Hanover, Pa.,
June 17, 1800; d. June 18, 1800.

"How great the change, from little earth to
Heaven!

Where joys most true, for trifling shades are
given.

"Cease fond nature — ah! thou can'st not save
One loved feature from the spoiling grave —
Her spotless soul that body ne'er shall stain,
Nor all thy griefs recall it back again.

"Mrs. Pollock was born in Ireland, and descended from a noble family by both her parents — O'Brien of the house of Clare, and Kennedy of Ormond, whose sons were distinguished in foreign services."

8. ii. Margaretta Pollock, b. Hanover, Pa.,
June 21, 1801; d. June 1846;
m. James W. Foley.
- iii. Mary, b. Hanover, June 22, 1803;
d. July, 1803.
- iv. Oliver Pollock, b. Balt^e, Md. July 27,
1804; d. unm. December 2, 1866.
- v. William, b. Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 29, 1806;
d. Mch. 3, 1807.
9. vi. Lucetta Adelaide, b. Carlisle, Oct. 27,
1807; m. 1st Charles M. Penniman,
1^d John Ebenezer Phares.
- vii. Samuel, b. Pinckneyville, Miss., July 16,
1810; d. July 17, 1821.
10. viii. Mary Louisa, b. Pinckneyville, July 17,
1812; m. James C. Daugherty.
11. ix. Nathaniel Evans, b. Pinckneyville,
April 3, 1814; m. Sarah Jane
Alger.
- x. Delia Anne, b. Pinckneyville, Dec. 17,
1817; m. James C. Daugherty.

VI. JAMES POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. N. O. ———, was killed in his early youth, at Silver's Spring. He was riding a spirited horse to water, and desiring to see the carcass of a favorite dog that had died, he rode his horse to the spot where the animal lay. The horse startled by the body, or its odor, sprang on one side, throwing his rider, whose head striking upon a stone he was instantly killed.

VII. LUCETTA ADELAIDE POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. N. O., 1783; d. unm. at Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1804. Her remains were buried under the Roman Catholic church there. In the MSS. copy of Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is a water-color drawing of Lucetta. Under the likeness Mr. John F. Watson, the author of the Annals, has written these words: "The above is a likeness drawn from life by the celebrated General Kosciusko, done at Philadelphia, 1797-8, when the Congress was in session there. He was in attendance claiming a compensation for his services and wounds. It represents my amiable friend, Lucetta A. Pollock, who died at Philadelphia, in March, 1804, in her twentieth year. She was the daughter of Oliver Pollock, Esquire, distinguished in the Revolution for his zeal and services in the American cause while a resident of New Orleans. My daughter, Lucetta, was named after her." The will of Lucetta was recorded 1804, Bk. 1, p. 258, and is on file in the Register of Wills office, Philadelphia.*

*In the name of God, Amen.

I, Lucetta Pollock now of the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, single woman, being of sound mind & Memory, do make & publish this my last will & testament.

First, as to my tract of land and estate lying and situated on the Mississippi containing about 500 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, known by the name of old Tunica village and now in the possession of Hamilton Pollock, which said lot of land was granted & conveyed to me by Jearet (sic) Pollock and Mary his wife by deed being dated on the fifteenth day of September, 1802, I give bequeath & devise the same as follows: One full & equal half part thereof I give and devise to my beloved sister Mary

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VIII. MARGARETTA POLLOCK ROBINSON, (Samuel¹, Daniel, Saml², George¹;) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. July 21, 1801, at Hanover, Pa.; d. June, 1846; m. at Pickneyville, Miss., September 19, 1819, to James W. Foley, of Wilkinson county, Miss.; b. 1798; d. June 24, 1826. Children:

12. i. Elizabeth Keay; b. 1822, at New Orleans, and m. Samuel Bradford, M.D.
- ii. James William; b. Oct. 11, 1823, Philadelphia; d. in 1835.
- iii. Mary Robinson; b. July, 1825, West Feliciana, La.; d. in 1833.

IX. LUCETTA ADELAIDE ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹;) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. Oct. 27, 1807, at Carlisle, Pa.; m. 1st., Nov. 17, 1825, CHARLES M. PENNIMAN, of Milford, Mass., om. of James Pennimon, who came from England to Boston in 1631, in the ship Lion, with John Winthrop, Jr. He was b. 1805; d. Nov. 10, 1828, at Milford, Mass., s. p.; m. 2d, at Pinckneyville, Nov. 21, 1834, JOHN EBENEZER PHARES, (or Farrish,) son of William Phares, of East Feliciana parish, La., where they both died; and they had issue, all born at Jackson, La.:

13. i. Sarah Evans; b. July 4, 1836; m. Dr. Haden Edwards McKay.
- ii. Wilbur Fisk; b. Aug. 15, 1839; m. by Rev. Kirkland Boxter to Mary Johns, daughter of Thomas Johns, Esq., of Newtonia, Wilkinson county, Miss.; served four years in the Confederate States army in the Twenty-seventh

Serena Robinson and her assigns forever, and one fourth part thereof I give and devise to my beloved sister Christiana Pollock, and to her heirs of her body and assigns forever, and the remaining fourth part thereof I give and devise to my brother Oliver Pollock and to his heirs of his body and assigns forever; but it is nevertheless my will and intention that if my said sister Christiana, and my said brother Oliver, or either of them shall die without issue of his or her body lawfully begotten that then and in that case the share apart of my said brother and sister, or either of them so dying without issue shall descend, and I do hereby give and devise it to my niece Margaretta Pollock Robinson, her heirs and assigns forever. I give & bequeath & devise to my aforesaid brother Oliver Pollock all my right, claim & Estate, or any part thereof of my deceased uncle James Pollock, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; or in case he die without said heirs then & and in that case I give & devise it to my said sister, Mary Serena Robinson, & to her heirs & assigns forever.

My grand Piano forte I give & bequeath to my said niece Margaretta Pollock Robinson, and I do appoint my beloved father Oliver Pollock my executor, in conjunction with Richard Gernon, Esq.

(Signed,)

Witnesses: LUCETTA ADELAIDE POLLOCK
RICH^d GERNO, MARY McCLENACHAN.

Nov. 14, 1804. Gernon renounces the execution in favour of O.P.

Mississippi regiment, under Gen. W. L. Brandon, who says: "He was a gallant soldier and gentleman."

- iii. John Ebenezer; b. Aug. 31, 1841; m. Mary Callahan, daughter of Dr. Phares Callahan, of Simsport, La. He also entered the Confederate States army, and served through the civil war.

X. MARY LOUISA ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹;) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. July 17, 1812, Pinckneyville, Miss.; m., about 1835, at Pinckneyville, JAMES C. DAUGHERTY, of Bedford, Pa., brother of the late Judge Wm. T. Daugherty of that place, and son of James Daugherty and his wife, who was a daughter of Philip and Henrietta Fishburn, of Bedford. His mother, a pious woman of ninety-four years, still lives at Bedford. Mary Louisa D. d. about 1850. Mr. D. m. secondly his wife's sister, Delia Ann Robinson; b. Dec. 17, 1817. She d. in 1865. There was issue by the first marriage only:

- i. William Carter; b. —, 1837 at Jackson, La.; m. 1865 at New Orleans.
- ii. Oliver Robinson; b. 1839 at Pinckneyville, Miss.; served in Fourth La. regiment, Confederate States army, 1861-1865; m. April 19, 1870, Mary Fitzpatrick Turnbull, daughter of Fred. G. and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Turnbull; b. Feb. 14, 1847; d. Feb. 24, 1880. Had twelve children, three living: ¹Irmgarde, b. 1874; ²Oliver Blantin, b. 1877; ³Lucia, b. 1879.
- iii. Ann; b. 1841 at Pinckneyville; d. 1879.
- iv. Rosa; b. 1843 at Fort Adams, Miss.; m. 1865 at New Orleans.
- v. Henry Clay; b. 1845 at Fort Adams, Miss. served in Fourth La. regiment, Confederate States army, 1861-5; m. 1866 in Tennessee, ROSA PUCKETT, and had ¹Oliver Pollock, ²Lucina, ³William, and ⁴Peter.
- vi. Cora; b. 1847 at Fort Adams, Miss.

XI. NATHANIEL EVANS ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹;) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. April 3, 1814, at Pinckneyville, Miss.; m., Oct. 22, 1844, SARAH JANE ALGER, daughter of Gregg Alger and Sarah Gibson, of Allegheny City, Pa. She d. April 2, 1848, at Tunica, La. He now lives at Skipwith's Landing, Issaquena county, Miss. Children:

- i. Charles Edward, b. Aug. 21, 1845, at Tunica; d. Oct., 1847.
- ii. Lucetta Adelaide, b. 1847, at Tunica; d. January 2, 1848.

XII. ELIZABETH KEAY FOLEY, (Margaretta⁵, Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹;) (Margaretta³, Mary², Oliver¹;) b. 1822, at New Orleans; d. February 11, 1872, New Orleans; m. at Pinckneyville, Miss., January 17, 1839, Dr. SAMUEL BRADFORD, of Philadelphia,

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Pa., son of Samuel Fisher Bradford, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Abigail Inskip, and grandson of Lieut. Col. Thomas Bradford, of the Revolutionary army, who was the son of Col. William Bradford, wounded at Princeton. He was of the sixth generation from William Bradford, the first printer in the Middle Colonies, thus: Samuel⁶, Samuel F.⁵, Thomas⁴, William³, William², William¹, who was son of William and Ann Bradford, of Leicestershire, England, 1663. (See N. Y. Biog. and Gen. Rec., IV, 182.) Dr. Bradford lived and followed the practice of his profession in Wilkin-son county, Miss. Children:

- i. Charles, b. 1840; d. 1864, in Anderson county, Texas. He entered the Confederate States army, 1861, but was subsequently detailed by General Kirby Smith, because of disease of the heart, and appointed superintendent of the Government ironworks, in Texas, whither he moved his slaves, and remained until his death. He never married.
- ii. Francis, b. 1842; d. May, 1864, De Soto Parish, La. He also entered the Confederate States army in 1861, then not yet of age; was first lieutenant Co. II, (Capt. Keary,) 8th regiment, La. Vol., Col. B. H. Kelley; he served three years, partly in Stonewall Jackson's corps, army Northern Virginia, until 1864, when he was ordered to Louisiana, as recruiting officer for the army in Virginia. He never married.

XIII. SARAH EVANS PHARES, (Lucetta A.⁵, Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹,) (Lucetta A.³, Mary², Oliver¹,) b. July 4, 1836, at Jackson, La.; m. at Newtonia, Miss., by Rev. William Baxter, September 26, 1855, to Dr. HADEN EDWARDS McKAY; b. December 3, 1828, Nelson county, Ky.; graduated an M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. He located in Daviess county, Kentucky, pursuing his profession until 1869, when he removed to Madison Station, Mississippi, where he is largely engaged in fruit-growing enterprises. Children:

- i. Fannie, b. October 24, 1857.
- ii. Alexander, b. August 3, 1859.
- iii. David Phares, b. November 5, 1861.
- iv. Belle, b. February 15, 1864.
- v. John Franklin, b. March 29, 1866.
- vi. Mattie, b. April 12, 1868.
- vii. Haden Edwards, b. August 6, 1870.
- viii. Lucy, b. July 26, 1872.
- ix. Henry, b. November 6, 1874.

BOOK REVIEW: CANADIAN PASSPORTS, 1681 to 1752 by E. E. Massicotte, indexed by Paul R. Jarry. Polyanthos Press, 811 Orleans Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70115, price \$12.50.

The governor general of Canada, after 1681 and by order of Louis XIV, King of France, was required to issue to citizens of Canada trade passports. These were in the form of government permission to go into the interior and trade with the Indians. The passports were granted each year, however, repeals of this authority and reissuance were granted from time to time, however, the system remained relatively unchanged until the transfer of Canada to the British in 1760.

One only need read letters, histories, and accounts of governors of New France to encounter the words "voyageurs" and "coureurs-des-bois". The former were legally engaged in trade and had purchased proper authority for this venture. The latter were illegally engaged in the same activity.

There were usually 25 passports issued each year, but sometimes as many as 81 were granted. This book is principally a chronological index of those "voyageurs" who were legally granted passports in the period represented in the title of the book. The passport gives the name of the trader, usually the names of those accompanying him (such as his wife, children, or employees) the name of the governor or person acting for the governor who grants the passport, the date of issuance, and the reason for the passport. The book is written in French, and the information given varies. Sometime only one name is given, that of the trader, and in other cases entire lists of the names of many persons accompanying the trader is given.

A student of history will find in these pages many references to persons whose names appear later in Louisiana, for example the Chauvins, the Carrieres, Fournier, Cadillac, Tonti, Poupart, La Source, Longueuil, Prejean, Saint Denis, Villiers, and many others.

For those who can read French, the book contains other valuable and useful information. There are lists, for example, of engagés at Detroit in 1682 under Tonti, and the 26 men who left Montreal for the west with Maugras in 1743 (Maugras left Montreal with a large body of men on several occasions throughout the years). There are about 6700 names mentioned in this little book, contained in an 89 page index showing where the name is mentioned in the principal text of the manuscript. For those whose ancestors might have been included among the voyageurs or soldiers of Canada, including Detroit and other places in the northeast of what is now the United States of America, this book may well locate the Canadian-French ancestors and follow his exploits along the Ohio, the Mississippi and Great Lakes.

Reviewed by Charles R. Maduelli, Jr.

(Continue on page 99)

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BOOKS

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A Biographical Sketch of Oliver Pollock, Esq. of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with Genealogical Notes of His Descendants by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Pub. 1883, Lane S. Hart, Printer, Harrisburg, Pa.

PERIODICALS

Oliver Pollock, Financier of the Revolution in the West, by James Alton James, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review, June 1929, Vol. 16, No. 1.

Oliver Pollock and the Free Navigation of the Mississippi River, by James Alton James, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review, June 1932 and May 1933, Vol. XIX.

Spanish Influence in the West During American Revolution by James Alton James, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review, May 1917 and June 1918; Vol. IV.

Oliver Pollock, Patriot and Financier by Margaret B. Downing in Illinois Catholic Historical Review, Vol. 2, 1919.

\$-Mark, A Gift to America of a New Orleans Patriot by Meigs A. Frost, in the New Orleans Times-Picayune Magazine Section, 20 July 1937.

Oliver Pollock by C. Robert Churchill, circa 1938.

Honor For Hero 117 Years Late by Arthur Halliburton in the New Orleans Times-Picayune Magazine Section, 3 November 1941.

Louisiana's Spirit of '76 in "Deep in Dixie", New Orleans Times-Picayune Magazine Section, 13 February 1955.

Louisiana's Forgotten Patriot of the American Revolution - Oliver Pollock by George Avery, in Alexandria, La. Town Talk for July 27, Aug. 3, Aug. 10, Aug. 17 and Aug. 24, 1969.

Spanish Louisiana, Our Revolutionary Ally by Hugh Wilkinson, in DAR Magazine, March 1961.

**Magazines, judges
will be revealed**

To the Editor:

With reference to shyster lawyers and judges:

Mrs. John Overturn stated in her letter to the editor that she did not understand why the writer criticized lawyers and she is correct in one way and that is that I did not specify gentlemen lawyers and shyster lawyers and shyster judges.

I do not know how long Mrs. Overturn has lived in this area but the writer has been here for 67 years. My grandfather, W. A. Pollock of Harpers Ferry, Va., came to Pascagoula during the War Between the States and we have been here since then and I have no idea of leaving.

When I finish with the shyster lawyers and judges there will be quite a few flights to avoid prosecution. The shyster lawyers and judges have overlooked or forgotten the 12th chapter of the book of Luke, verses 2-3:

"For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed from the house-tops."

W. H. "Pie" Moore
Route 1, Box 1116
Pascagoula, Miss.

the New Orleans

. Chase in the New

John C. Chase, in the

John C. Chase, in
Section, 14 Decem-

ret O'Brien, ex-
l of St. Louis King
975.

the Revolution by
June, August 28,

by Pie Dufour in
1974.

Louisiana Histori-

y Pie Dufour, in
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7-1788, Papers of

ie Baton Rouge
tate University
ouge City-Parish

compiled by Mrs. Thomas
Library.

ral, New Orleans.

arked seamanship was displayed by
t. Levi Randall of the schooner Rita
with a cargo of mahogany logs
Frontera, Mexico, for the Ott
facturing Company, New Orleans.
Captain evaded the recent storm
in by seeking shelter in Atchafal
bay. When seen by the DEMOCRAT-
ic reporter Capt. Randall looked per-
y serene and was on his way to a
ing establishment with Mr. E. L.
a to dike out preparatory to being
ted by Mr. W. J. Ferguson of the
small Smith Marine Insurance
ney as an acknowledgement of his
judgment in dodging the destruct-
lements. Capt. Randall is now on
it to his family in East Side.

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itchell Co.

drove a white mare.
Mr. Terebio Castanera, of Biloxi was a
Sunday visitor. He came for his little
son Terebio Junior.

Mr. E. O. Tabor, of New Orleans spent
a few days in our city, the guest of his
brother, Dr. J. A. Tabor.

Mr. W. W. Farnsworth returned Wed-
nesday evening from an extended visit
to Chicago and Louisville.

Mr. W. F. Ault, general contractor
and builder, of Mobile was a business
visitor the first of the week.

Mrs. G. B. Chapman and children re-
turned last Friday from their summer
vacation spent in Tennessee.

Mr. J. F. Bourgeois, of New Orleans
arrived Sunday to look after his river
property and returned Monday.

Mr. L. E. Cox, the wide awake haberd-
dashier returned Monday night from a
visit to his family in New Orleans.

Mrs. Leon Troxler, of New Orleans,
who has been spending a few days at
her East Beach summer home returned
Wednesday.

Master Bertram Watson, after a visit
to his sister Mrs. Ed. Wood and brother
Mr. Claud Watson returned Tuesday to
New Orleans.

Mrs. A. de Villeneuve and daughter
Miss Irma, after a prolonged visit to
Mrs. M. E. Chautaurant returned Tues-
day to New Orleans.

Mrs. Joseph Hoefer and little daugh-
ters Mary and Bossie, after a prolonged
visit to relatives in Nashville, Tenn.,
returned here Wednesday.

Misses Hattie and Bertha Delius, after
a two weeks visit to their sister, Mrs. A.
E. Olsen in Handsboro returned Monday
accompanied by Mrs. Olsen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Paquette returned
Monday night from New Orleans, where
they placed their daughter Miss Melissa
in Miss Sophie Wright's school.

Miss Pearl McCary, of Mobile re-
turned last Friday, after a visit to Miss
Mamie Seymour at the residence of Mr.
Richard White on Delmas avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Farnsworth
and children Robert and Annie re-
turned last Friday from Maysville, Ky.,
where they had been visiting relatives.

Mr. W. A. Pollock, of Vicksburg ar-
rived Sunday to assist his wife and
daughter in their preparations to leave
this week for Vicksburg, where they will
spend the winter.

Mrs. M. A. Dees, Jr., and two infant
sons arrived Sunday evening from Col-
umbia, Tenn., after a protracted visit to
relatives. They are stopping at Mrs.
Kate Torjuaen's on Pascagoula river.

Miss Sybella Bilbo, after spending the
entire summer with her aunt, Mrs. C.
H. Alley, left Thursday for her home
in Chickasha, Indian Territory. Miss
Lillian Alley accompanied her cousin
as far as New Orleans.

Mrs. W. R. Foster and her little son
Willie, after a visit to her sister, Mrs.
Thomas Hansen at Round Island light-
house, accompanied by her nieces Misses
Jessie and Irma Hansen, returned Sun-
day to Mobile. Mrs. Foster weathered
the hurricane on the little island.

An Awful Cough Cured.

"Two years ago our little girl had a
touch of pneumonia, which left her
with an awful cough. She had spells
of coughing, just like one with the
whooping cough and some thought
she would not get well at all. We got
a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy, which acted like a charm. She
stopped coughing and got stout and
fat." writes Mrs. Ora Bassard, Bril-

goula street and Krebs avenue, until
January 1st.

MRS. E. B. BLACKWELL.

GOOD LUMBER CHEAP

At DEES' Traveling Sawmill No. 1
between Scranton and Orange Grove.

MISS MARIA LINDSEY has re-
turned to West Pascagoula and will
give lessons in Music in Scranton
during the school year. For terms
for private instruction or for class
work apply to Miss Lindsey by letter
addressed to Gauthier P. O. or call on
her any school day at the Central
High School between the hours of
12 and 2.

JACKSON COUNTY ELECTION COM- MISSIONERS.

The following old members of the
election commission of this county have
been reappointed and the commissions
now in their hands: Capt. P. K. Mayers,
reappointed August 31, 1905; Messrs.
William Cooley and J. W. Zink, reap-
pointed October 4, 1906.

The board will meet at the court
house in Scranton, Miss., on Tuesday
next, October 16, 1906, for the purpose of
organizing and entering upon duty.

P. K. MAYERS.

Scranton, Miss., Oct. 12, 1906.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Miss Adrienne Stephanie Krebs,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Krebs,
and Mr. Charles Frederick Browne
were married on Wednesday morning,
October 10th, at 8:30 o'clock, at nuptial
mass by Rev. Father W. Ten Brink
at the Church of Our Lady of Victories.
The center altar was beautifully illu-
minated by soft candle light. The
wedding music was rendered by
Miss Camille Sarrazin. The bride's
gown was of rich white mohair
with picture hat to match, and she
never looked more charming than on
her wedding day, which we hope will
be the forerunner of a life of sunshine
and bliss. Mr. Browne is a worthy
young man, well and favorably known
to this community. They are domiciled
in the Gunderson cottage on Jackson
avenue.

FIRST COMMUNION.

Last Sunday the Catholic Church of
Our Lady of Victories was in residen-
dent garb in honor of its class of first
communicants. The ceremonies were
solemn and impressive, and will carry
their influence through life. The fol-
lowing composed the class: Misses
Rose Cora Davis, Josephine Lucy Sav-
age, Mamie Julia Brondum, Gladys
Emilia Johnson, Theresa Adelaide
Johnson, Olivia Ford, Mary Hermena
Frederle, Almeda Isabelle Cox, Fannie
Louisa Krebs, America Teresa Foote
and Lizzie Ohlsen; Masters Ira Peter
Krebs, Armand Krebs Walker, Raoul
Krebs and Guy Krebs. The profession
of faith was read by Ira Peter Krebs;
the renewal of baptismal vows by
Olivia Ford, and the act of consecration
to the Blessed Virgin by Theresa Ada-
elaide Johnson.

In the colored class were: Olivia
Clothilde Glaude, Mary Evelina Bonum,
Irene Christine Henry, Frona Gertrude
Eustace, Mamie Rose Andre, Abbie
Eveline Petite, Frank Peter Glaude
and Alice Jones.

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The progress already in evidence, proves the value of the methods already adopted. An urgent appeal is addressed through this medium for even a more general willingness on the part of the people to answer the summons of the mayor in his proclamation, calling on all citizens to join in a persistent effort in cleaning up and then to do something that will beautify.

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN.

April 13, 1923

MR. W. A. POLLOCK

The heart of the community goes out to Miss Olive Pollock and Mrs. C. V. Moore in the loss of their father, Mr. William A. Pollock, who died on Saturday, April 7.

The funeral services were held at the old home, Bellevue, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and were conducted by the Rev. Charles L. W. Reese, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, after which with concluding service, the body was laid to rest, amid a wealth of beautiful flowers at Mapleah cemetery.

During the past several months, Mr. Pollock has enjoyed intervals of excellent health but his late illness from influenza, weakened his vitality, and caused his death.

In his passing, Pascagoula has lost one of its most beloved and valued citizens and the state one of its most substantial men, and one who stood for the uplift and establishment of every cause that stands for the moral, spiritual and educational advancement of his fellowman. Mr. Pollock possessed some very close friends, who have been given expression to their feeling of sadness and bereavement to his devoted daughters, who are deeply grateful for the many messages which have come to them from friends throughout the country.

TAXPAYERS AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

When we re-organized and re-charted as Tax Payers and Commercial Association. Some of our

usual cost of a session.

There has been no session of circuit court in Jackson county since last fall, as the regular February term was pretermitted.

WIN FROM DIXIE CHAMPIONS 8-7

Big Crowd Braves Drizzling Rain to
See Vocationals Defeat
Neihoff's Crowd.

A crowd of seven hundred baseball fans of Pascagoula and Moss Point saw the Mobile Bears defeated by the Vocational school team of Pascagoula by the score of 5 to 4 in an exhibition game played Thursday afternoon at Vocational Park. Incidentally, this is the second time in a week local baseball bugs have seen the Dixie Champions take the short end of the score with local teams, for last Thursday the Paper-makers of Moss Point won from Bert Neihoff's aggregation by the score of 8 to 7.

A drizzling rain falling through the early innings of the game, made the field heavy and the playing void of spectacular playing that fans expected to see from the Southern leaguers, but they were able to pick enough thrills from the nine innings of slow baseball to overcome the lack of features. Manager Niehoff and his stars of last season were given ovations as they came to the bat, and then the fans proceeded to banter them when they failed to connect with James or Patterson's pitching, or when they let a rain-soaked ball get away. James and Patterson were loaned to the Vocationals by Manager Niehoff, and pitched against their teammates, while Fulton and Long performed

Jessie Rogers



rogersjl@datasync.com

Husband:

Hildred L. Rogers

2152 Hwy 63 N

hucodale, MS 39452

(601) 947-2557

Interested in

William Ward Pollock

Eliza Flora Wheadon

Jesse Harper Jackson
(Jr & Sr)



Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Dept.
Pollack Family

Pollack Sr, Willie C.

Oct. 30. 2009



POLLACK, SR.

Mr. Willie C. Pollack, Sr. died October 27, 2009 at Singing River Hospital in Pascagoula, MS after a lengthy illness. He was born March 10, 1941 to the late Mary L. Kirkland and Dan C. Pollack. Also known affectionately as "Pop", "Papa" and "Uncle C", he will forever be remembered and cherished in our hearts. He is survived by three daughters; Mary L. (Thomas) Davis of Union, MS, Elizabeth (Robert) Knox of Pascagoula, MS, Nichole Pollack of Omaha, NE; one son, Willie C. Pollack, Jr. of Moss Point, MS; one devoted sister, Susan (Sam) Millender of Moss Point, MS; one brother, Billy (Glenda) Kirkland of Beaumont, TX; eight grandchildren, Sharilyn Dixon of Union, MS, Shanika (Michael) Cager, and Dan Pollack both of Moss Point, MS, Barbara Biggs of Pascagoula, MS, Danesha' Biggs of Mobile, AL, George Biggs, III of Pascagoula, MS, Robin Knox and Robert Knox, Jr. of Pascagoula, MS; one devoted aunt, Catherine (Douglas) Harris of Jackson, MS; three nieces, LaShandra (Rickey) Cato of Moss Point, MS, Melissa (Charles) Lawson of Mobile, AL, Mary Millender of Moss Point, MS; three nephews, Lee D. (Nikki) Kirkland, Joseph Kirkland and Adrian Millender all of Moss Point,

MS; four great-grandchildren, Michael Gibson, Jr., Mikalyn Gibson, Malik Gibson of Union, MS and Jaybion Cager of Moss Point, MS. Viewing will be held from 9-11:00am Saturday, October 31, 2009 at Solomon Temple A.M.E. Zion Church at 4313 Ely Ave, Moss Point, MS. Funeral Services will begin promptly at 11:00am at the church. Interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery, Escatawpa MS. All Arrangements Entrusted to Millender's Funeral Home, Moss Point, MS